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# BULLETIN

OF

## The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Vol. III FEBRUARY, 1917 No. 5


# DAILY HEALTH GUIDE

## FOR

## BOYS AND GIRLS

UP SMILING

No Loitering in Dressing and Chores

### MORNING

*Eat Slowly. Walk (Don't Run) To School*

### BREAKFAST

FRUIT, CEREALS and PLENTY of MILK, EGGS, BREAD and BUTTER
NO COFFEE OR TEA AT ANY MEALS.

*Brush Teeth* *Toilet*

GLASS of WATER

Brush Teeth
A Hot Bath
Twice a Week

### SCHOOL

GOING and COMING

TAKE TEN DEEP BREATHS SLOWLY, WITH SHOULDERS STRAIGHT and HEAD UP.

*Don't Sneeze Near Another Person. Use Your Handkerchief. Don't Spit.*

RECESS

Play Hard
Put Nothing Dirty In Your Mouth

### NOON

*Wash Hands and Face. — Use Soap. Glass of Water Before Eating.*

### DINNER

BESIDES MEAT AND POTATOES, OR RICE, EAT PLENTY OF VEGETABLES. — EAT PLAIN PUDDINGS OR FRUITS. CHEW EACH MOUTHFUL THOROUGHLY.

INSIST ON FRESH AIR

Sit Up Straight at Your Desk
Study Hard

EARLY to BED

12 Hours Sleep For Young Children.
10 Hours Sleep For All Others.

### AFTERNOON

*Walk Slowly After eating. Keep cheerful. Play out of doors after school.*

### EVENING

*Clean Up.* *Glass of Water.*

### SUPPER

PLENTY OF MILK — FRUITS. EAT FISH OR EGGS INSTEAD OF MEAT. FRIED FOODS ARE BAD TO DIGEST.

A GOOD WASH

Brush Teeth
Toilet

## WINDOWS OPEN

*Top and Bottom*

SLEEP OUT OF DOORS WHEN YOU CAN.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 105 E. 22ND ST., NEW YORK.

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## A Health Chart for School Room Use

The illustration above is a reproduction of a health chart for school room use. The chart itself is 22″ x 28″. It is printed on heavy cream-colored paper, bound with brass at the top and bottom and arranged with hanger at the top and fastened at the bottom to hold it flat. Special care has been taken in the selection of paper and other mechanical details to provide for wear and tear and to make it easy for children to read this chart at a reasonable distance in almost any school room.

The chart is designed to be hung in

(*Concluded on page 8*)

BULLETIN OF
THE
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105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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# The 1917 Institute for Tuberculosis Workers

The Institute for Tuberculosis Workers, that proved so successful in 1916, will be conducted along similar lines this year from May 14th to June 2d. The dates selected are the three weeks between the National Association annual meeting at Cincinnati, May 9th to 11th, and the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Pittsburgh, June 6th to 13th. Those coming from the West and South will be able to take in the former meeting before and the latter one after the Institute.

### Purpose of the Institute

The Institute is a three weeks' school for the study chiefly of methods and programs of anti-tuberculosis work. It is designed:

(1) To train workers to become secretaries or to assume other executive positions in the anti-tuberculosis field.

(2) To give to all who attend a broad outlook on the tuberculosis field in its national, state and local aspects.

(3) To aid in the standardization of methods of anti-tuberculosis work.

### Outline of the Course

The following outline of the course will give some conception of the plan:

I. Methods of Anti-Tuberculosis Work:
  (a) Educational:
    (1) Exhibits,
    (2) Publicity,
    (3) Literature,
    (4) Work with Children,
    (5) Special Campaigns.
  (b) Organization.
  (c) Dispensaries.
  (d) Open Air Schools.
  (e) Industrial Work.
  (f) Nursing.
  (g) Institutional Work.
  (h) Co-operation with State and City Officials.
  (i) Conduct of Conferences and Meetings.

II. Programs of Anti-Tuberculosis Work:
  (a) For Large Cities.
  (b) For States.
  (c) For Counties and small Cities and Towns.
  (d) For the Nation.

III. Relations of the Tuberculosis Campaign to other Social and Public Health Movements.

IV. The Psychology of Community Organization.

### Methods of Work

The Institute will not follow the usual class-room or lecture methods. The round-table conference, with discussion prepared and directed by the conductor, will be the principal feature. Workers of prominence in New York City and vicinity will co-operate with the conductor. The mornings will be given over to conferences, and the afternoons to visits for study to various institutions and offices in New York City and vicinity.

### Fees and Expenses

The only charge will be a registration fee of ten dollars. For living expenses in New York it is desirable to allow ten dollars a week, if possible.

### Admission

Membership in the Institute is by invitation in every case. Correspondence should be addressed to Philip P. Jacobs, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

# The Value of Attractive Printed Matter

Tuberculosis secretaries and other workers who desire to impress members of associations, subscribers or the general public with the importance of the anti-tuberculosis activities of their community, will do well to use care in the appearance and contents of the literature issued. Not all of the report, pamphlet and leaflet writers engaged in the anti-tuberculosis campaign realize this, but it is worthy of note that among the vast amount of printed documents of every sort received by the National Association, a large percentage are attractive typographically and the contents are interesting. Three pamphlets of especial interest, recently received, seem worthy of comment.

One of these was issued by the Raoul Foundation, which is the state anti-tuberculosis organization of Georgia. It is an attractive eight-page folder, folded twice to a size of 4 by 9 inches, and printed in red and green. It was sent out last October. Three small "spot" maps show where lectures on tuberculosis were given during the previous eighteen months, where seals were sold the previous year, and where tuberculosis cases were found in Rome, in which city a survey had recently been completed. The printed matter explains briefly the work of the Foundation, including free lectures, surveys, the sale of seals, free literature, plans for the future, etc. A tuberculosis directory of the state occupies two pages.

A skillful combination of letter and four-page folder is one of two interesting appeals for financial support recently sent out by the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This folder is folded once to letterhead size, 8½ by 11 inches. At the top the letterhead of the Association is printed in black ink, with the tuberculosis cross added in red ink. Below appears a facsimile letter written in longhand by Jesse W. Lilienthal, president, and appealing for funds for the open-air school maintained by the association. The original was written in black ink, a plate was made, and the facsimile was printed in green ink. It will be noted that this folder is a three-color job. The other three pages are devoted to an interesting description of the work of the school, illustrated with pictures.

The other pamphlet of the San Francisco Association consists of twelve pages and is entitled "A Day with the Tuberculosis Visiting Nurse." On each page is a pen-and-ink sketch, and underneath is a brief description of a typical day's work of a nurse. The story on each page is broken in the middle of a sentence, so that the reader's attention is naturally held from cover to cover. On next to the last page the suggestion of writing a check is made, with the sketch above showing a hand drawing up a check to the order of the association. On the last page, which is the back cover, a blank form to accompany the check is printed. A perforated line facilitates the tearing off of this blank.

These three examples illustrate what two associations are doing. Many others are using printed literature to advantage. They are telling the story of their work in attractive, readable form that is sure to secure attention and financial support. You can do likewise if you will employ a good printer and give time and thought to the preparation and arrangement of material. Try it, and watch the results.

## Action by National Association Executive Committee

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, action was taken on a number of important points of general interest to the membership of the Association and others.

After a thorough discussion of the Red Cross Seal Campaign, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee ask the Conference of Red Cross Seal agents to discuss regulations of the sale by school children and to keep the Executive Committee informed of the regulations proposed by them, etc.

A report of the Conference of Red Cross Seal Workers to be held in Washington, February 10, will be given in the next number of the BULLETIN.

Another point to which the Executive Committee gave careful attention was that of the expenditure of Red Cross Seal funds for relief purposes only. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Red Cross Seal funds should be spent so far as possible for propaganda and educational work. The following resolution bearing on the point was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for consideration of a circular of advice on the policy to be pursued in the expenditure of Red Cross Seal funds; also of advice as to the relation of anti-tuberculosis associations to local relief organizations; and that the committee report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The members of the committee appointed are Homer Folks, New York, chairman; Dr. David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn., and Dr. George Thomas Palmer, Springfield, Ill.

Plans were approved for five sectional conferences, to be held under the direction of the National Association, in the New England, North Atlantic, Southern, Southwestern and Northwestern districts.

The committee also authorized the revision and republication of the pamphlet on "Directions for Living and Sleeping in the Open Air," and in addition authorized the printing of a series of health playlets.

In discussing plans for the annual meeting, the committee directed the Executive Office to make arrangements for special provision on the program for nurses at the annual meeting to be held in Cincinnati, May 9-11.

The report of the Committee on Federal Legislation, with particular reference to the Kent Bill, was approved. This committee had already arranged with Congressman Kent and the United States Public Health Service to have the Kent Bill amended so that provision will be made for a division of tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service to administer the bill, and also for an advisory council to go with this division. No definite action was taken by the Executive Committee putting the Association on record as either for or against the bill as a whole.

Plans for reorganization of the publicity work of the National Association were carefully discussed, and on recommendation of the Executive Office it was decided to try for three months an arrangement with the Press Service Company, of New York, which concern will take over all of the publicity work of the Association. The work of the Press Service Company will be directed by Mr. E. A. Moree, for several years connected with the Tuberculosis Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and recently resigned as director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross. Mr. Moree's reputation as a publicity expert is widely known. Further announcement with regard to plans for publicity will be published in the next number of the BULLETIN.

## R. C. S. Reports

The attention of local anti-tuberculosis associations and other agents for Red Cross Seals is called to the fact that under the contract with the American Red Cross, state agents are required to render a full report of sales for 1915 not later than March 15, 1916. They cannot of course do this unless every sub-agent in their territory has submitted a complete report before this date.

The National Association is planning to publish in the March BULLETIN a table showing the number of seals sold by each state and general agent as far as reports have been received. As copy for this issue goes to press about March 10th it will be necessary to have these reports about March 1st to include them in the table. In case the final report has not been received, the figures shown on a preliminary report which was requested by the National Association this year will be used. Local Red Cross Seal agents are urged to submit full reports at the earliest possible moment so that this table may be complete.

Attention is also called to rule seven of the third annual competition for honors and pennants. This rule specifies that reports duly signed certifying the number of seals sold must be mailed from the post office address of competing agents to the National Association not later than midnight of March 10th. This rule also applies to local agents who wish to receive the certificate of merit for a sale of five or more seals per capita in their respective territories. The "Honor Roll" giving the names of such agents will be published in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

## Have You Subscribed?

If you have not subscribed to *The American Review of Tuberculosis*, as announced in the last number of the BULLETIN, now is the time to do so. An attractive prospectus of the *Review* has been prepared, and copies will be sent singly or in quantity to those who can use them to advantage. A considerable number of subscriptions have already come in, and the prospects are encouraging.

The composition of the board of associate editors has about been concluded, and as soon as acceptances from those who have been asked to serve are at hand further announcement will be made in the BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made for the printing of the journal by the Williams & Wilkins Company, of Baltimore, a concern which is widely known for its efficiency in publishing scientific magazines. This will insure a journal of the highest character from the mechanical point of view. The managing editor, Dr. Krause, has assurance of a number of excellent papers for the initial number, as well as for future numbers.

The office of the managing editor, to whom all communications relative to the publication of articles should be sent, is the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Allen K. Krause is the managing editor. The business office is Room 512, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. Communications relative to subscriptions and advertising should be sent to this office. The office of the editor-in-chief, Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, is Saranac Lake, New York.

## Information Needed For Directory Files

Since the National Association issued the revised edition of its Tuberculosis Directory in May, 1916, the card files in the executive office containing the directory list of organizations and institutions together with additional information, have been revised and brought up-to-date. New cards were printed to permit a better arrangement of the material to be typewritten on them. Much new material has been received since the Directory was printed.

The National Association finds extensive use for this card list, and it is important that it be kept strictly up-to-date. It is urgently requested, therefore, that the Association be given prompt notification of all changes in the officers and members of the staff of anti-tuberculosis institutions and associations.

By means of this list, the Association is able to keep in touch with many hundreds of organizations and thousands of workers. One member of the executive office staff is in direct charge of the list and revises it daily. All information regarding additions and corrections in the card records will be noted at once. You are urged to co-operate in keeping the records up to the minute.

# "The Play's the Thing"

Under this title the National Association has issued a four-page folder to describe a series of fifteen health plays which have been published by the Association.

The use of playlets as a means of public health education is comparatively recent, but within the last three years there has been such a demand for this type of literature that the Association has published a series of fifteen plays in leaflet form so that they may be readily available at little expense.

The playlet has a double value. It educates not only the children who participate, but also the parents, friends and neighbors who are always present to see little Mary or Johnny "act." Like the motion picture, the playlet entertains while it educates. In presenting these plays, the Association is conscious that there may be many others that are equally as good and that almost any community can produce health plays of equal merit.

### Some Groups to Give Plays

The playlet will be found of use chiefly among the following groups:

1. *School Children.* Enterprising school teachers will easily be able to use two or three of these plays to give an afternoon or evening of real entertainment and benefit, to say nothing of the financial profit possible in some cases. Almost any group of school children beyond the fourth grade can give one of these plays. It might be well in some schools to give three or four, different rooms each presenting one. The children themselves are eager to take part. As the plays are simple and require comparatively simple costuming and scenery, they can be presented under almost any conditions.

2. *Church Groups.* Sunday-schools and similar organizations will find these plays of great value and easily available for free or pay entertainment.

3. *Settlement Houses and Community Centers* will also be impressed with the value of plays of this character, not only as entertainment, but in the teaching of real health lessons and in promoting neighborliness.

4. *Clubs and Organizations* such as the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Modern Health Crusader Leagues will find these plays good mediums of entertainment and education.

### How to Use the Plays

In using the plays a few general suggestions and cautions are advisable:

1. Be careful in selecting the parts for the play to choose children who fit the parts. A chubby boy, for example, should not be selected to play the part of a sickly child simply because he is popular and knows how to speak well. Either the boy should be thin and sickly or he should be made up to appear so.

2. Elaborate costuming is not essential. Most of the costumes can be made of cheesecloth or other inexpensive material. If no better costume is available, a label or band of any kind that will designate what the part stands for will do. The same caution applies to scenery or stage settings.

3. Be sure that the boys and girls who present the plays get their parents and friends interested and bring them to the entertainment, if possible.

4. Advertise the plays through the newspapers and get the children's names published. It will help the work and help the boys and girls.

5. Pay to get a good leader to coach the children for the plays. There are always young people in any community with dramatic ability who will be glad to work if they are given a chance.

6. A Health Play Contest among the schools, in which the children will write plays of their own, is a very desirable educational plan. A description of a contest of this character, held in Minneapolis, will be found in the *Journal of the Outdoor Life*, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for April, 1916 (price 10c.).

### Prices for the Plays

In publishing these plays, the National Association has had in mind the desirability of producing them in a form so that they could be made available at the lowest possible price. The plays may be purchased for the uniform price of one cent (1c.) per copy. Add one cent extra for postage in lots of 1 to 5; two cents extra in lots of 5 to 15; three cents extra in lots of 15 to 30, and seven cents extra in lots of 30 to 50 copies. At this price, anyone can secure sufficient copies of a single play to supply at least every character at very little expense.

### Groups Interested in Plays

Anti-tuberculosis societies, woman's clubs, workers in public schools and other educators will find these plays a most desirable and delightful means of education in matters relating to public health. The plays cover a wide range, dealing not only with baby and child hygiene, but with the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and the responsibility of the community generally.

The folder giving a short description of each of these plays will be sent on request to the National Association.

# Two New Circulars

The Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society has issued an attractive circular entitled "The Day Before You Die," copies of which may be obtained on application to that association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York. The circular is designed to further the work of the committee for medical examination of employes. It is planned to distribute the circular in large quantities through different factories where medical examination is proposed. The gist of the circular is to the effect that if anyone knew he were going to die to-morrow he would certainly put his house in order.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has prepared an attractive circular for use in membership appeals, entitled "Now and Then on the Map," copies of which may be obtained from the Executive Office. The circular is an eight-page folder. It shows in striking contrast two maps, one headed "Now on the Map," showing the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States in 1916, and the other headed "Then on the Map," showing the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States in 1905. The contrasts are further emphasized by two columns of display text on either side of the maps, one headed "Now, in 1916," and the other "Then, Before 1905." In addition, the circular carries a brief description of what the Association is, what it does, how it does it, and an appeal for membership.

# Query Column

**This department of the Bulletin began with the June, 1916, issue. It is designed to answer your questions. Its success depends upon the use which you make of it. Therefore send in your questions. Read the other questions published and let the thousands of other anti-tuberculosis workers have the results of your experience.**

*How important is tuberculous infection of human beings with the bovine type of bacillus?*

*How is bovine tuberculosis best combatted?*

In an article in *The Journal of the Outdoor Life* (July, 1913), by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, on "The Infectiousness of Tuberculosis," in speaking of sources of infection he says, "A certain number of persons, chiefly infants, estimated variously from one to ten per cent. of all cases, receive infection from the milk of tuberculous cows. But," says Dr. Biggs, "infection is derived in the very large majority of cases from the sputum discharge of 'open' or ulcerating tubercules in the lungs."

The report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis to the American Veterinary Medical Association gives a very complete and workable program for the control of bovine tuberculosis. Copies of this report may be secured on request from The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

# Suggestions for Baby Week Campaign, 1917

PREPARED BY U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has issued a call for a Baby Week Campaign in 1917, and has suggested May 1st to 6th as the time for the celebration. As an evidence of the success of the Baby Week of 1916, announcement has been made that over 2,000 communities, according to methods suggested by the U. S. Children's Bureau, carried out a campaign. All classes of communities took part: 700 small villages and rural districts as well as 47 of the 50 cities of more than 100,000 population. As a spur to future effort, however, it may be pointed out that the United States has 14,186 incorporated cities, towns and villages and that there is much work to do before every center in this country has had at least one celebration of Baby Week.

The recent epidemic of infantile paralysis will necessarily modify the plans for Baby Week in certain communities. In order to avoid all danger of infection the Children's Bureau is pointing out that it will be wise for Baby Week committees to consult the State and local health authorities before any features involving the bringing together of babies are included in the program of Baby Week. Examples of such features are baby parades, baby contests and conferences, and outings for mothers and babies.

One change suggested for the campaign is that it should deal with the problems not only of infancy but of children up to five or six years of age. It is probable that the new bulletin on the care of children from two to six years of age, to be published by the Children's Bureau, will be available for distribution during the campaign, as well as the first two bulletins in the series, Prenatal Care and Infant Care.

As the welfare of babies cannot be separated from the welfare of their mothers, maternal care is a subject which may well be introduced in the coming campaign. A bulletin on Maternal Mortality by Dr. Grace L. Meigs, of the Children's Bureau, will be ready for distribution before the campaigns open. This bulletin brings out the fact that the problem of better care of women before and at confinement is of vital importance to the women of every community.

In addition to a bulletin of suggestions which may be had upon request, the Children's Bureau has issued a preliminary circular of information of which the especial feature is a list of the names and addresses of agencies from which may be obtained educational leaflets, pamphlets, etc., suitable for distribution. The circular also gives the agencies which can supply lantern slides, exhibit material, etc. In March a second report on Baby Week Campaigns will be issued by the Children's Bureau.

The Children's Bureau has been corresponding with the officers of the different State Federations of Women's Clubs and reports that in many States a special Baby Week Campaign chairman for the State has been appointed, who will make a study of the situation and will work with the State Boards and Departments of Health, the Extension Divisions of the State Colleges and Universities, and all other agencies interested in making the campaign a success, and will see that the hundreds of clubs all over the state are offered a definite plan for working up a campaign. One especially good effect of the general co-operation with the state agencies will be a wider interest on the part of the club women in finding out the showing of the states and the communities in the matter of infant mortality, and a stimulated ambition on the part of state authorities in being able to present the facts convincingly. All this touches upon the question of the importance of complete birth registration and must inevitably lead to a general improvement in registration work. Attention to the question of birth registration already is esablished as an important feature of Baby Week Campaigns.

The general suggestions offered by the Children's Bureau include a program of special days, an infant-welfare exhibit, a baby health conference, plays performed by children, school celebrations, distribution of leaflets and pamphlets on the care of the baby, contests in poster-making and essay writing, publicity through newspaper articles and advertising, the gathering of information about baby welfare, and plans for follow-up work.

Baby Day may be observed in many communities where a longer celebration is impossible. For such a day the schoolhouse may be the headquarters, with a simple exhibit of hand-made posters and models, a play or contest in essay writing by the children, and a meeting in the evening for the parents, with lantern slides, music, short talks by physicians or nurses. Many committees may wish to add a baby health conference. Articles in the papers before and after Baby Day will be helpful. In some rural communities the distribution, in a central place, such as a post office, of printed matter on the care of children may prove to be an excellent way to get the pamphlets into the hands of the mothers of the community. In some places where an exhibit cannot be held at the schoolhouse the committee may obtain permission to arrange an exhibit in the window at a general store.

An excellent method of stimulating interest in a campaign is to introduce competitions. For examole, prizes may be offered for the best slogan, the best Baby Week poster, the best play for children, or the best essay on the care of the baby written by children. A contest in which mothers compete for the best answers to a series of questions on the care of the baby can be made very successful.

Some of the National Associations are manifesting interest in a very practical way. For example, the American Medical Association will print a special set of panels appropriate for use in an exhibit, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will make the task of Baby Week Campaign committees much easier by reprinting a number of health plays suitable for presentation by children. Further information regarding these plays is found elsewhere in this number.

# An Enlarged Employment Service

In order to handle an increased number of requests for assistance in filling vacancies and in placing applicants, The National Association is planning to expand the employment service which it has conducted for some time for the benefit of institutions, anti-tuberculosis associations and other agencies. All readers of the BULLETIN are invited to communicate with the Association and to make use of its enlarged facilities.

The Association desires to be informed of all vacancies and of all anti-tuberculosis workers who desire a position or change of position. Information is also requested regarding both physicians and laymen who are available for positions in the field of tuberculosis work or who might be induced to consider a position.

The types of positions which the Association will try to fill are physicians in charge of institutions, resident physicians, visiting nurses, secretaries of anti-tuberculosis associations, assistant secretaries, field secretaries, etc.

A special set of files has been installed and an office routine worked out to handle any number of inquiries. The employment service, however, will not be restricted to a mechanical handling of a set of card records, although this is a necessary part of the routine. It is rather to be an intimate effort to fit the man or woman to the job, or the job to the applicant. The Association believes that because of its knowledge of the field throughout the United States it may be of service to a large number of individuals and organizations. Its services will be given without charge, either to members or non-members of The National Association.

# Some Types of Portable Moving Picture Machines

So many requests have come to the National Association for information about types of motion picture machines which can be used under conditions where a standard machine would not be of any value, that information has been collected about a few of the best ones and is compiled here in handy form. All of the machines mentioned in this article are portable, and all of them except the Pathéscope take a standard sized motion picture reel.

The tendency on the part of the manufacturers of the machines has been first of all to provide for lightness and portability. Most of them have sought also to reduce the risk of fire and in some cases to do away with the legal necessity of providing booths. All of the machines are built along lines that will not require a skilled operator, and can be operated by almost anyone.

Machines of the types here mentioned are of value to anti-tuberculosis societies working in schools, churches, clubs and especially in rural districts. With a portable machine, the possibilities of the motion picture as an educational medium are greatly extended. It is well known that an audience can be secured for motion pictures where it would be impossible to get one for an ordinary lecture.

In presenting information about the various machines, so far as possible, special statements from manufacturers or agents have been secured and used. The National Association is not responsible for the accuracy of the statements and simply passes them on for what they are worth. The list does not pretend either to be a complete one, but it probably includes the best and most widely known machines.

### The Pathescope

The Pathéscope is manufactured by the well-known firm of Pathé Fréres and is sold by The Pathéscope Company of America, 35 West 42d Street, New York City. It is sold in two kinds of models, one of them hand-driven for $225, and the other motor-driven for $250. The Pathéscope has no doubt many distinct advantages, but it lacks in this one great particular that the regular sized tuberculosis reels cannot be shown on it unless they are reproduced by a special process by the Pathéscope Company, which involves a number of difficulties and not a little initial expense. A description of the machine submitted to the National Association by the company follows:

The Pathéscope is a Motion Picture Equipment constructed to meet this particular demand. It is in no sense a toy nor an experiment, but was designed and is built by the great firm of Pathé Freres, with the same excellence that is characteristic of their highest grade Motion Picture Projectors. It is a fully equipped plant in miniature, giving pictures that are as sharp, clear and lifelike as those shown in the better theatres. Complete in its metal cover, which serves as a Carrying Case, the "Popular" Pathéscope weighs only 28 lbs., and can be carried anywhere.

The Pathéscope can be used anywhere, and is not even dependent on existing supply of electric current. It can be operated from any incandescent light socket with 110 to 120 volts, either Direct or Alternating Current. An extra rheostat can be furnished to take care of a higher voltage. Where electricity is not available it can be operated just as efficiently by means of a storage battery. The current consumption is only 2 to 2½ amperes. Standard theatrical machines use 25 to 75 amperes.

The lighting power is secured through a small nitrogen filled incandescent bulb, and the film used is entirely of non-inflammable stock. These provisions have secured for the Pathéscope the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories and it has been adopted as standard by the National Board of Underwriters for unrestricted use, requiring no enclosing booth, licensed operator, or increase in Insurance rates.

An important feature in the projection of educational Motion Pictures is covered. By turning the crank very slowly, single pictures can be shown one at a time almost like a Stereopticon, permitting explanation while the attention of those viewing the picture is assured.

The Pathéscope will project a clear, well-defined picture up to 8 feet deep by 10 feet wide, according to the distance at which it is placed from the screen. This range of size of image permits it to be used in places varying from a small room to a large hall.

The construction and the operation of the Pathéscope are comprehended almost at a glance and even a child can operate the instrument without difficulty after a few minutes of explanation. There is not an adjustment about the instrument except to focus the lamp when it is first introduced, and to focus the first picture when the instrument is placed at the desired distance from the screen.

The Pathéscope is giving continuous gratifying usage to a large number of owners in homes, churches, schools and institutions. Its practical construction combined with its film service insures most satisfactory results under such wide range of users. Societies, into whose operations lectures enter to a large degree, have found it an invaluable aid in the promotion of their work. The standard films of any society, individual or concern can be reproduced on Pathéscope film for use with the Pathéscope.

### The Kinak

Unique in its conception and radically different in its style and general method of operation, the Kinak has some interesting possibilities for anti-tuberculosis associations. The distinctive feature of the Kinak is that it uses paper films instead of those made of celluloid. The films are prepared in shape and general appearance like the standard ones except that the pictures are slightly larger. The machine differs also in its lighting equipment in that, instead of a single lamp, it has a number of small ones. It is made in several different styles; all of them are described in the following statement quoted from one furnished by the president of the Kinak Motion Picture Company, at 250 West 54th Street, New York:

There has just come upon the market a motion picture machine designed to eliminate all fire risks involved in the use of motion pictures and also the prohibitive expense. This is done by substituting paper for celluloid film, making fire impossible and cutting out 75% to 90% of the film expense. The machine is called the Kinak.

In one type of outfit, especially designed for use in exhibition parlors, store windows and similar places, the projecting machine and the translucent screen are combined in a single unit in an upright cabinet, something like a Victrola Cabinet, about two feet square and four feet high. The picture projected is seen in ordinary daylight. The machine is driven automatically, running forward then stopping, and reversing to the point of beginning and repeating the cycle indefinitely, without any more care than an occasional oiling, for a week at a time. The picture is 11 x 14 inches, and is sharp, clear and luminous, so that it serves for both daylight and evening uses.

In addition to the cabinet form of projector, the Kinak is made in the form of a portable projector of various sizes, which project upon an opaque screen.

(a) The eight lamp, small Kinak, making a picture on an opaque screen up to four feet major dimension, $75.

(b) The thirteen lamp lecture room Kinak, making a picture on an opaque screen up to six feet major dimension, $100.

(c) The portable "dress suit case" Kinak, making a picture up to six feet major dimension, its case being in form of a dress suit case, $125.

All of these machines use only 4 amperes of current and so come within the limitations of any house lighting circuit or fixtures. Of course they have no fire risk whatsoever.

The paper "film" has a life equal to that of celluloid and costs but 2 cents a foot as compared to celluloid which costs 6 to 9 cents a foot.

The throw of the machine depends on the kind of lens used. The regular throw of the large machine is 35 feet and the other machines about 20 feet.

Because of this particular type of construction it has been possible to conform entirely to the Underwriters' requirements and the Kinak therefore does not involve any complications either

with the insurance or the police regulations wherever it may be used. It can be attached to an ordinary electric circuit, as it draws but four amperes of current, and meets all the irregular conditions of the fixtures wherever it is desired to make a connection. The film is of paper but is standard in every other particular. Therefore the ordinary motion picture negative can be used to make the paper positives for projection.

For those who wish to take their own pictures the Kinak Company has provided a motion picture camera which has the initial feature that it is driven by an interior motor instead of a crank, at the choice of the operator and therefore dispenses with the tripod. It is held at the shoulder as a gun is and an electric button is pressed that closes the circuit to the motor from a dry battery carried in the pocket. This, together with a developing outfit furnished by the company, makes it entirely feasible for the local man to take his own pictures at a comparatively nominal cost and to develop and print them without great inconvenience.

### The Atlas Motion Picture Projector

Among the first of the portable machines on the market was the Atlas. The machine has been used with considerable success by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the New York State Department of Health and by the Michigan Tuberculosis Survey. It has recently been perfected and much improved, and can now be used without booth or restriction in New York City. The following description of the machine is by the Treasurer of the Atlas Educational Projector Co., 67 Irving Place, New York:

The Atlas Motion Picture Projector is the only portable motion machine, using standard width film, that has the approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. (See Underwriters' Laboratories, card 4,275, October 2d, 1915, under Picture Machines and Appliances.)

To gain this approval, the machine must use only the non-inflammable film and be so constructed that the standard inflammable film cannot be run over it. These two requirements are met by the Atlas machine. The films used are printed from the standard size negative on non-inflammable stock; the standard perforation is then altered by enlarging alternate holes and the sprocket teeth of the machine are correspondingly enlarged to fit. In addition, the film provided by the Atlas Company is inspected by the Laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and their label is attached, which guarantees its non-inflammability.

The Atlas machines are safe, dependable, efficient, convenient to move, attachable to the ordinary lighting system, easily operated and reasonable in price.

It is safe, because it uses a non-inflammable film and incandescent lamp.

It is dependable because so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order.

It is efficient because it throws a large, clear, well lighted, flickerless picture.

It is convenient to move. The weight of Atlas Projector No. 3 is about 30 pounds. A boy can carry it from one room to another. It may be operated from a table or desk.

It may be attached to the ordinary lighting system at any incandescent lamp outlet.

It is so easily operated that a teacher, or one of the older boys, can learn to use it in a short time.

It is reasonable in price—$135, fully equipped.

To use this machine in the auditorium it is only necessary to equip the machine with arc light instead of the incandescent light used in the classroom and set it on a stand made for the purpose.

This feature of the machine is one of its most attractive qualities and it is the only portable projector on the market that can be converted into a high-powered machine for auditorium use. This machine, the Atlas No. 5, is approved by the New York departments for the showing of inflammable films in a booth, the same as any large professional outfit. The cost of the large machine complete is only $185.

If a combination outfit is required for both auditorium and classroom the only additional expense is $25 for a small incandescent lamphouse which is attached to the frame of the motion head. When the motion head is removed from the stand and clamped to a table, this outfit is identical with the Atlas No. 3 described above. The ordinary electric light socket can then be used for illumination.

A still further type of projector is the Atlas No. 4A. It is suitable for salesmen and the home. It is contained in its own carrying case and is as easily carried about as an ordinary suitcase. Its weight complete is less than thirty-five pounds. It uses a 500-watt incandescent lamp and may be attached to the ordinary lamp socket. The machine requires no setting up. A salesman or a lecturer interesting seventy-five people or less has only to set it on a table or desk, remove the top, connect to the electric outlet, attach the crank, focus and project the picture on the nearest white wall. The film is, of course, already threaded into the machine and needs no further adjustment. The price of this model is $100.

All the Atlas machines can be equipped with a motor for the additional cost of $25.

### The DeVry

From point of view of compactness the DeVry Motion Picture Machine is superior to most of those on the market. While it was designed primarily for salesmen, it has real possibilities for use among anti-tuberculosis societies as the experience of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association bears witness. The machine weighs only 9½ pounds. It uses a standard motion picture reel. The price of the machine complete is $180. The following description was furnished for the BULLETIN at the request of the manufacturers, the DeVry Corporation, 117 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago, by Theodore Werle of the staff of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association:

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association owns a De Vry Portable Moving Picture machine which it has been my pleasure to use. The "De Vry" so far has answered all the requirements we have put upon it in our somewhat rigorous rural work. Probably the most satisfactory exposition of the all-around usefulness of the machine may be given in the form of an experience.

An evening out-door performance, in which the "De Vry" ran steadily for one hour and fifteen minutes before an audience of between three hundred and four hundred people, had just been finished. A man stepped up and implored the speaker to come home with him for a conference. The man's wife had tuberculosis. She could not attend the demonstration because of the family duties. The husband had come in the hope of getting someone to advise the sick woman about her care and treatment.

After the few moments necessary for taking down our equipment, we drove to the home. On the way it was decided that the simplest way to tell the story was to run the moving pictures for the woman.

One of the bulbs in a table lamp was unscrewed and the "De Vry" connected. For three-quarters of an hour the mother and the group of neighbors, whom the children had hurriedly invited in, received visual instruction on the communicability, cure and prevention of tuberculosis. The pictures were shown on the wall of the dining room.

I cannot imagine a more severe test of adaptability for a portable machine than that of successfully showing in a city park to three hundred people and ten minutes later showing in a small room to a sick woman. This was done without any adjustments being made on the machine.

The "De Vry" is motor driven. To one who has operated a picture machine that sentence is pregnant with meaning. The physical tax laid on an operator who must "grind them out" with the all too small lever of the hand driven portable machine is severe when the "show" runs over an hour as our out-door demonstrations do. The second show following so close on the first, as it did in the instance related above, would have been difficult enough to have discouraged it if the "De Vry" had not been motor driven.

There is nothing to put together and take apart in the "De Vry"—a feature which is valuable to us. There are no parts which might be lost or left behind in the dark or rattle loose on the Ford. To give a "show" we simply plug in anywhere; set the machine on anything; touch the light button to focus on the screen; touch the motor button to set the pictures going; and then give the talk that has been planned to go with the pictures or sit back till it is time to change reels.

In my somewhat limited experience with portable moving Picture machines, the "De Vry" was found to be the light-

est, most compact and most readily portable of any outfit in which standard film could be shown.

### The Cosmograph

Another type of portable machine is the Cosmograph. Its chief distinction is its compactness. So far as the National Association can ascertain, no anti-tuberculosis societies have used this machine, though it has been widely used in other ways. The following description is furnished by J. H. Hallberg, agent in New York, 727 Seventh Avenue:

The Cosmograph moving picture machine is of the strictly portable type, being cast in one block of aluminum, about 25 lbs. total weight. The machine is accompanied by a neat wooden cabinet, about 20″ in length, 8″ in depth and 12″ in height. For carrying, the machine is set inside of the box. In operation the machine sets on top of the box and the latter acts as a magazine for the reel of film. To set the machine up it is only necessary to lift the mechanism out and place on top of the box without fastening. The folding arms inside the box for the reels are dropped down, a single belt is slipped onto a pulley to drive the take-up reel and an ordinary extension plug is screwed into any electric light socket, whereupon the machine is ready for operation.

This machine takes standard film on 1,000 feet reels. It is motor driven, the motor operating equally well on either A.C. or D.C., and is provided with a speed control. The motor is so designed that it will operate continuously for 5 or 6 reels without serious overheating. The machine shows either moving picture or stereopticon slides. It is equipped with a standard Bausch & Lomb lens tube so that lenses may be changed at will. The light is either a 250-watt or 400-watt stereopticon incandescent lamp which may be obtained anywhere. The machine gives a satisfactory brightness of pictures at a distance of 50 ft. and with a picture 8 ft. in width. It is equipped with automatic fire shutter, which shuts off the light from the film when the machine stops. It operates at an absolute minimum of fire risk and with sufficient ease, so that one entirely unfamiliar with it can learn its operation in an hour's time.

The most striking fact regarding this machine is that it has been in professional and amateur service for over two years to our knowledge and has stood up under actual and severe test. It gives a picture to compare with the ordinary theatre and is a practical, durable machine.

### The Portable Projector

Similar in many respects to the De Vry, the Portable Projector is the least expensive of any of the machines mentioned in this article. The following description furnished by the manufacturers, the Portable Machine Co., 118 North 12th G Street, Philadelphia, gives details as to price, etc.:

Our machine, weighing 26 lbs. in all, has many outstanding features of interest, the principal one being its absolute portability.

There are no loose parts to be set up when any one wishes to use the machine. Any 110-volt lighting circuit A.C. or D.C., such as is used in ordinary house wiring, and a knowledge of placing the film on the reel hangers is all the necessary information any one needs to operate this portable projector. A cord and ordinary switch plug which come with each machine, can be attached to any ordinary light socket. Push the switch on the box which operates the motor and light and throw the picture on your screen.

Our machine will project an 8-ft. picture from 15 to 40 ft., and runs until the picture is over or the operator pulls the switch on the box. It is absolutely standard in every way and carries films up to a thousand feet in length. The price is $100 complete.

### Victor Animatograph

While the Victor Animatograph may be called a portable machine, since it weighs only 36 pounds complete, it is in a different class from those previously mentioned here. The Victor is really a standard motion picture machine, and may be used in competition with a standard machine, while none of the others mentioned above could so compete. The fact that the Victor uses an arc light, places it also within the zone of special restrictions by many fire departments and by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Since any machine is restricted by such limitaions, anti-tuberculosis workers are cautioned not only with regard to the Victor, but in regard to any type of outfit for showing motion pictures to find out just what they can and what they cannot do with and without booths, or with or without licensed operators, etc., before they purchase. The following description of the Victor is furnished by the Victor Animatograph Co., Davenport, Iowa:

The first and universal essential of a motion picture projector is quality of image, perfect steadiness and brilliant illumination. The Victor Animatograph, although it is in portable form, is equal (usually better) in quality to the heaviest, costliest and most modern picture projection apparatus—and by actual performance the Animatograph is by far the superior of all lightweight instruments.

The Victor Animatograph originated a new variation of the approved "star and cam" mechanism. The improvement lies in the increased speed of the film-driving sprocket to shorten the dark interval while the film is being moved. The shutter cuts off the light and prolongs the light period, while film is standing still, resulting in more light on the screen. This operation of moving and stopping the film, and shutting off the light, is performed sixteen times every second. The Victor mechanism does this work with extreme accuracy, and with much higher efficiency than any of the many methods used.

The condensing lenses collect the light from the lamp and reflector, and concentrate the rays on the aperture, where the film is held in position. The Victor condensing lens system not only collects the maximum amount of the light from the lamp, but by proper correction allows the passage of the light through the film and projection lens to the screen without "fuzziness" on the edges of the image.

The Victor system also allows a quick shift, which automatically readjusts the condensers to project light also through *standard lantern slides.* This is an exclusive and patented Victor feature, a very valuable one to all machine users.

The projection lenses are furnished in any desired focal length to give the preferred size of picture at any specified distance from the screen. Sharp and clear pictures are guaranteed.

The service guarantee of the Victor Animatograph covers material, workmanship and wear. No more need be said on this point, except that all parts damaged by wear in one year's service will be replaced free of charge. This guarantee is effective regardless of numbers of hours of service per day. Materials for gears, shafting, bearings, etc., are carefully chosen and tested. All parts are interchangeable.

No motion picture machine experience is required for anyone quickly to learn to operate the Animatograph. Except the actual attachment of the lamp, all light and reflector adjustments are permanent. Threading the film, focusing and framing the picture, placing the image on the screen—all of these are easily and quickly accomplished.

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A HEALTH CHART FOR SCHOOL ROOM USE

*(Concluded from page 1)*

school rooms where the boys and girls may read it day after day and thus gradually absorb the lessons it teaches. The chart will also prove of value to school teachers in demonstrating certain phases of personal hygiene to their pupils. It may be used in homes, and in club-rooms where boys and girls gather together, and in many other ways.

Charts of this character were first issued by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. This chart, copied by the Iowa and other state tuberculosis associations, has had a very wide circulation. The National Association feels that its new chart is superior to any other on the market. The specially drawn illustrations and attractive hand lettering carry the lessons of the chart to the children in a most impressive way.

The price of the chart has been fixed as low as possible, ten cents (10c.) each in lots of five or less, postage prepaid, and eight cents (8c.) each in lots of five or more, transportation extra.

Anti-tuberculosis associations, boards of education and other groups interested in the health of school children, will find this chart an excellent educational medium. It will prove of especial value during Baby Week and similar occasions. A copy of this chart should be in every school room in the United States.